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Chè spero e vo sperando
Che ancora deggio avere
Allegro meo coraggio.

Federigo II, Rei di Sicilia.

Cuando dellos se despiende,
Lagrimas va derramando.

Rom. del Cid, CIX. (Voegelin).

Mirabante las mozas y andaban con los ojos
buscandole el rostro que la mala visera le
encubria.

Don Quij. Ch. II. pt. 1.

Por las venas cuitadas
La sangre su figura

Iba desconociendo y su natura.

Garcilaso de la Vega.

Não soffre muito a gente generosa
Andar-lhe os cães os dentes mostrando.

Camoens, Os Lus. I. 88.

E vereis ir cortando o salso argento
Os vossos Argonautas.

Ditto, I. 18.

E non ai ges tel coratge
Com li fals drut an,
Que van galian.

G Faidit, B. 142, 10.

In most of the sister languages, other verbs of motion besides "go" are made to perform the office of copulas. In the Italian expression: *si venne accorgendo*, *venne* is not only a copula but has also the force of an adverb of manner—little by little he perceived.

Molti esempi potrei venir contando.

Vitt. Colonna.

The Spanish and Portuguese use, perhaps, a greater number of verbs of motion in this way than any of the others. In the former, *andar*, *ir*, *venir* are employed to express duration or gradual action, while *caminar*, *continuar*, *seguir* are confined to continued action. So Portuguese grammarians distinguish between *andar* and *ir*, the former being frequentative. Accordingly they say: *ando estudando as linguas antigas*, which means, I am making a continual and frequent study of the ancient languages; while: *vou convalescendo* would mean continuation in a progressive sense—I am getting better every day. The context of the two passages above quoted from the *Lusiads* seems to bear out this distinction.

Many cases arise in which it is not easy to determine whether *aller* is a copula or whether its action is coördinate with that of the gerund.

Li gaîte qui estoit sor le tor les vit venir et
oï qu'il aloient de Nicolete parlant.

Aucasin et Nicolete, B. 283, 36.

Mais quant vois aucun mendiant,
Qui de viellesse va tranlant,
Il t'apele por sa viellesse.

Flore et Blanceflor, 762.

Povertade va gridando
A gran voce predicando.

Giacopone da Todi.

In the first of these it is said that the guard saw *coming* the men whom Count Garin had sent to look for Nicolete and heard that they *were talking*, or *were talking as they went along*, about Nicolete. The other examples are not clearer, even when studied in connexion with the passages in which they occur.

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POSTSCRIPT TO "CL, GL > TL, DL IN ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION."

In writing the article on "*Cl, gl > tl, dl* in English Pronunciation" for the last number of MOD. LANG. NOTES I had at hand only the first edition of Vietor's *Elemente der Phonetik und Orthoepie*. I have since been able to refer to the second edition of that work, and find that Vietor has added some valuable material on the subject, found in older German-English grammars. My supposition that *kn* was pronounced as *tn* before the first sound of the combination finally disappeared, is clearly proved there. According to Nicolai (1693) *k* before *n* in *know*, etc., sounds "*fere ut t.*" Koenig (1706) states that it is pronounced like *d*, "*doch muss das d ganz wenig gehört werden.*" The articulation of the dental before *n* is of course very weak, and the following sonant makes it difficult to distinguish between *d* and *t*. Beuthner (1711) and Thiessen (1712) pronounce it as *t*; König (1715) as *d*; Arnold "*wie ein gelindes weiches d.*" *G* before *n*, finally and in the interior of words, is already silent when initially it is still spoken, as Podensteiner (1685) remarks. None of these grammarians mention the pronunciation of *gn* as *dn*. In a grammar of the year 1748 *k* and *g* before *n* are given as silent (p. 171).

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